

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, and publication by the writer's true name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM McKinLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW. ROBERT H. FURBER.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.

Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

The Republican Danger.

IT SEEMS proper to repeat that only one thing now appears to stand in the way of Republican success in November, and that is overconfidence. The mass of Republicans are so busy with their personal affairs and feel so sure that McKinley will win that they are neglecting most of the common precautions. On the other hand, the Democrats are more united than four years ago. Many sound money Democrats take the same view that overconfident Republicans do, and, assuming that McKinley and the gold standard are safe anyway, they consider it personally unnecessary to step outside their party traces and in addition to all this, the successful life of business men who have accumulated wealth and who in the main are Republicans because the Republican party is the party of action, is used by Democratic orators and editors to create envy among citizens who have not succeeded so well, and the very prosperity which has characterized the affairs of the nation under the McKinley administration is thrown against it in the socialistic argument for an equal division.

The history of politics shows that it is much easier to excite popular interest in a campaign year when business conditions are unfavorable than when those conditions are favorable. When our ordinary affairs are going wrong we concern ourselves with the problem of finding out what the matter is and how to apply the remedy. But when the business we are engaged in is proceeding smoothly, with easy collections and comfortable margins of profit coming in without visible effort, then it is natural for mankind to let outside interests slide, and especially to keep out of active political work or worry. In 1892, after one of the most prosperous administrations in our history President Harrison was defeated for re-election—Why? Partly, of course, because he had alienated influential members of his own party, a circumstance not repeated in the case of President McKinley. But more especially because the business interests of the country, being prosperous, were indifferent or apathetic, and also because a strike at Homestead came just in time to give the socialists a lever to use on the envious and discontented. The avidity with which Mr. Bryan and all his colleagues are seizing upon the present anthracite coal strike for a similar purpose should warn Republicans against a repetition of their fatal indifference of eight years ago.

Victory in November, if it comes, will have to be fought for and won in the teeth of desperate opposition. Laying down will simply mean defeat.

General Chaffee may be excused if he should object to the diplomatic turn of affairs in Pekin which delegates him from general of an army to chief of police.

Responsibility Without Authority

UNDER THE Monroe doctrine the powers of Europe are forbidden to seize the territory of Cuba for purposes of colonization and it is equally certain that public opinion in this country would not tolerate an alliance between free Cuba and a foreign power whereby the strategic advantages possessed by Cuba at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico and near the entrance to the coming trans-isthmian canal would be placed at the disposal of that foreign power in the event of a difficulty between it and the United States. Yet General Fitzhugh Lee says:

"The revolutionary party," which has been largely successful in the recent elections in Cuba, desires immediate independence, without any sort of protection, control or supervision by the United States, and the immediate withdrawal of the American troops. The more conservative people, merchants and business men, many of whom are Cubans, and the United States undertake the responsibility for the establishment of a stable form of government, and is pledged to the protection of the British, German, French and other foreign subjects residing and doing business in Cuba. If the Cubans form an entirely independent government, rejecting all supervision or control by the United States, and the United States, so

quishing, withdraws its troops, relinquishing all authority, a question arises as to the guaranty of foreign interests. If any disorder should arise and foreign subjects should be injured and foreign interests suffer, all responsibility being abandoned by the United States, the power whose subjects were injured for whose interests were sacrificed would undoubtedly send war vessels, perhaps many of them, to the ports of Cuba to insure the protection which we no longer gave, and to compel reparation if injury had been done. You understand what this would mean?

The consequences of giving uncontrolled control of the public affairs of Cuba to the irresponsible and seditious elements now uppermost in Cuban politics are simply not tolerable and must under no circumstances be assumed.

The United States cannot so easily escape its just responsibilities. So long as our present obligations remain upon it for the preservation of property rights both native and foreign and for the protection of American interests against the menace of unstable native rule, responsibility must not be divorced from authority. The Teller resolution, however applicable to ultimate conditions, is at this time a serious mistake, doing no good to the real interests of Cuba but simply encouraging agitation and unrest. To repeat this blunder in the Philippines would be unaccountably asinine.

The announcement that tree planting is to be vigorously pursued in the parks of Pittsburgh calls attention to the fact that there is necessity for more attention to this subject at Nay Aug. While nature has generously endowed Scranton's public park with foliage in some localities there is still need for more shade about the pleasure ground. Tree planting, which should be among the first of improvements, is not in line with other evidences of progress at Nay Aug.

The Law Defined.

AT YORK on Monday, in holding under \$1,000 bond to keep the peace for one year, a participant in a strike who had used threatening language against men at work, Judge Stewart clearly laid down the law governing cases of this character. His words should be preserved for daily reference. He said:

"The moment the union crosses the line of persuasion it becomes a transgressor of the law. Anything that looks like threats or intimidation or irritation is going beyond the bounds of order and the law. A man has a right to work at any lawful occupation without interference from anybody. The union may send pickets there and use any reasonable argument it chooses to get non-union men to stop their labor. But the moment they begin foul epithets and menaces they are guilty of a breach of the peace, and when the leader of the gang of pickets calls on them to 'line up' against non-union men, it is good ground for bringing an action for surety of the peace, and when cases of that kind come into this court they will be dealt with severely."

The judge denounced the use of the term "scab" as applied by men on strike to men at work. It constituted, he said, a breach of the peace. No set of men have any right to give up their employment and then, by force, intimidation or abusive epithet, prevent other men from taking the employment thus vacated. The freedom of the citizen disappears when this is done and in place of it we have tyranny.

Uncle Mark Hanna is not issuing any challenges for debates upon the political topics for discussion, but there seems no question that he is oratorically equipped to hold up the argument with any who may apply.

As to "Militarism."

FIRST, let me ask, what would be a large army in our country of nearly 4,000,000 of square miles, of a population of 75,000,000 at home and 9,000,000 in dependencies, and with an estimated wealth of \$65,000,000,000? If the Philippines were sunk in the sea how large an army should we have as an insurance proposition—that is, to provide against loss by foreign aggression or domestic turbulence? The premiums paid to insure against fire alone last year amounted to \$165,178,500. Is national honor and security of less value?

But let us examine the proposition of the assumed premise, that militarism is a menace to liberty. How long would our standing army stand without an annual appropriation by congress? Colonel Bryan seems to fear that our people are becoming enamored of imperialism—

"A monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen. How like his image in your idle brain, Whose shadows often come between, We find, unless, then pity, then entrance."

Yet, admitting that we can be brought to conquer and oppress other peoples, how long would any president live who tried despotic rule at home? Would he not lose his well-beloved head sooner than Charles I or Lewis XVI? What really free people ever lost their liberties by militarism? Was Israel enslaved or freed by the swords of Joshua and Gideon? Was Greece enslaved or freed by Marathon and Salamis? Was Rome enslaved by its legions? How much liberty had it left when the Pretorians set up the empire at auction? How much liberty did France have before Louis XI organized the first standing army? Has the English army ever conspired against the liberties of England? Has our regular army ever been lacking in loyalty or patriotism? Has the American people ever shown any fear of militarism? If so, how has it happened that they have elected twelve presidents with military antecedents? Read over the roster—Washington, Monroe, Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Taylor, Pierce, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley. It is not claimed that they were all professional soldiers, but that they performed military service in actual war. Can any other twelve men be named who stand higher in the affections and regard of the American people?

If Colonel Bryan is elected president he will be the thirteenth, for the most honorable episode in his honorable career is that he answered his coun-

try's call. I wish he could have reported to me in the Philippines. If he could have stood with me one night near the campfire of one of our regiments and heard the men singing:—"Christ died to make me sinners; We will fight to make them free!" he would not, I am sure, have won such an acute fear of militarism.

The consumption of wheat per capita in the United States was:

Under Cleveland and Free Trade, 1896.....3.41 Under McKinley and Protection, 1899.....5.95

In favor of Protection.....2.54 Under prosperous conditions every man, woman and child in the United States eats over 2 1/2 bushels of wheat a year more than in Democratic times of distress.

Here is one substantial reason why Michigan is going Republican this year: Since 1896, deposits in Detroit banks show the following increases: State banks, commercial deposits, \$6,434,937.51; state banks, savings deposits, \$9,588,405.82; total for state banks, \$16,283,343.33. Increase in deposits of Detroit national banks, \$3,961,817.96; grand total, \$20,245,161.79.

In 1899, under the Republican policy of Protection, the people of the United States consumed 42,470,322 bushels of wheat. They consumed only 22,815,041 bushels in 1896 when our industries were paralyzed by Democratic Free Trade. The difference of 19,655,281 bushels shows why American farmers have been paid better prices for their wheat.

Another infallible indication that the Boer collapse has reached a stage beyond revival is the fact that Manchukung is no longer claimed as the birth place of Oom Paul.

England's reply to the German note on the Chinese affair has already aroused the anti-Anglo-American alliance party from temporary repose.

With the example of Cuba at hand no trance medium will probably be required to suggest the proper policy in dealing with the Philippines.

It begins to look as though Mr. Bryan had given up hopes of everything save New York.

HARD ON THE MINER.

Editor of the Tribune—Sir: It must be anything but gratifying to the miners, their wives, and daughters to behold in some of the New York and Philadelphia journals, circulated about here, what purports to be a sample of their contentment, their attire and general make-up. To use a slang phrase, "they cannot be stuck upon themselves." They appear to be anything but content. The daughters, many of whom are justly proud of their fair faces and bewitching manners, must blush with shame when they are made to see themselves as others see them, judging from the pictorial representations in these papers. And the miners' wives, instead of describing her as the good housewife, tidy and well groomed as she really is, these dailies represent her as she slowly starved and cadaverous one with a dirty child in one arm and a bag of coal upon the other and with all clothes in rags, neglected and unloved.

What the purpose of this false representation is it is difficult to comprehend, unless it may be to try to create sympathy. If that is the purpose it utterly fails. If it is for the purpose of inciting the community, these papers among the miners, it would seem that they ought not to publish such offensive pictures. Such libels circulated concerning our industry are more than enough to cause the people of our city, are not the very best thing for the town and the community; especially now when our city is just emerging from a city of the third class to become a city of the second. We have the world before us and we have the important municipalities of the union. It is false to report that we have but two classes, shoddy capitalists on the one side with neither heart nor soul and a stunted, ignorant, lower class upon the other. Such reports ought to be annihilated because they are as untrue as they are offensive to all classes in this city.

It is false and misleading to represent the miner and his family as unkempt, dirty and homely. The American miners are not of that sort. As a class, many of them are generally dressed well and in modern style. Their lodges are well supplied with the necessities of life and more frequently the luxuries. Of course, there are some who are poor and every other center of industry, a certain class who whether they earn much or little, prefer to live in squalor, but the majority of the miners have good and comfortable homes, furnished with up-to-date furniture that exhibits good taste and judgment. Their sons are well represented in the learned professions at the bar and in medicine, and a great part of the first business men are miners' sons and miners' grandsons. Their daughters comprise some of our most trusted and competent teachers in the public schools, while their good looks and winsome ways are proverbial. As a class, the miners are favored with the best in the community in education, refined manners and appearance. They are alive to all the important questions of the day.

Again, the people of this city and community would not let any one of its citizens state nor go unmeted either in times of prosperity or depression. As an instance of how the mining community is got to be misunderstood or, at least, misrepresented, I call attention to an illustration recently published in one of those yellow journals. A woman, whose name is telling in the miss, carrying upon her tender back a load of ore. If any such thing ever occurred, it is news to me after some twenty years residence in this city and acquaintance in and about the mines during that time. I take it that such employment is not tolerated by the companies. In any event such a thing has never been known. I recall an instance of an intelligent lady who for the first time visited our city a year ago and who looked in vain for dens and caves in the earth where she honestly believed, from reports, dwelt our miners and their families. Such false impressions, like the foregoing are being circulated by silly, driveling novelists, sentimentalists and amateur kodak fiends.

It is not gratifying to the miner nor the other citizens of Scranton to see depicted one of our townsmen in the togethery of a starving subject of a Tagal as alleged to represent a Scranton miner. If it is pleasing to the miners and their families, then I very much mistake their character and their tastes. —C. H. Soper, Scranton, Sept. 25.

DON'T HUNT TROUBLE.

Honey, if you looka' h' Trouble, You kin' fix' him, sho'! El you hunts, you'll fix' him double Sookin' 'roun' yo' do'. He so glad tow hab you know him Up 'ell hang his hat, Stay forebeh—less you show him You'll hab none of datt. Now I gwine tow tell you—mittin (Lant it yo' s ago) If you snap your window curtain, An' shet tight yore do'— He sure fire of payin' 'tention When he see you, I tell you, He's just trouble—far me mention When he's recom'ed! —Corra Amanda Lewis, in "Success."

The Publisher's Desk.

TO THE MACHINIST.—YOU MAY have only a little shop and enough work for yourself and a helper. Did it ever occur to you that you could be one of our five helpers and make a profit on the work of every one?

Does everybody who runs machinery, not know here, but in the little towns, about alone that you repair machinery? Of course not, you say. Does everybody know who runs the biggest dry goods store in this city?

Of course, because they advertise. Then, why don't you put up a little sign in the same place—the newspaper. Because it costs too much and couldn't be profitable? How much will a half inch, plainly telling what you do and where you are located, cost you?

Twenty-five cents per week, or 37 1/2 cents per week if published every other day. No one may have repair work the first week you advertise, or the second week, or the third week.

But when something breaks down in Mr. Jones' place, he's going to send for you, because HE GETS YOUR CARD EVERY DAY. It's in the newspaper he reads. At the end of the year you will have spent blank dollars.

You will have blank jobs and your profits on the little ad which cost you cents will be in dollars. You needn't write the ad! Send us us and our expert will do that for you, and it needn't be inserted until it suits you exactly.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

From the Philadelphia Press. Nominations for congress have now been made by both the leading parties in all the districts of the state, excepting the Fourteenth, where the Democrats have not yet acted. The complete list is as follows:

REPUBLICAN. At Large—Galusha A. Grow, Harry E. Grub, R. H. Foster, N. M. Edwards. 1. H. H. Bingham, Michael P. Doyle, 2. Robert Adams, Jr., W. E. Hooper, 3. Elias S. Vanger, William McEort, 4. J. R. Young, Peter J. Hoehs, 5. Edward Morrill, Samuel R. Carter, 6. Thomas S. Butler, N. M. Pills, 7. Irving C. Vanger, Howard Stetson, 8. Robert C. Stewart, Howard Stetson, 9. W. Kerper Stevens, Henry D. Green, 10. Marriot Brosius, L. N. Spencer, 11. William Connell, James F. Conry, 12. Henry W. Falgout, S. W. Hargrove, 13. G. R. Patterson, Michael W. Ryan, 14. M. E. Olinat, 15. Charles F. Wright, W. B. Packard, 16. Elias S. Vanger, W. B. Packard, 17. Clarence F. Buth, Rufus K. Polk, 18. Thaddeus M. Malon, James G. Hoading, 19. Robert J. Lewis, Henry N. Galt, 20. Alvin E. Moore, W. B. Packard, 21. Sumner M. Jack, Curtis H. Gregg, 22. John Dalzell, John F. Miller, 23. William H. Graham, Morrison Foster, 24. E. P. Achison, Woods N. Carr, 25. J. R. Showalter, M. E. Lockwood, 26. Arthur L. Bates, Athelston Gaston, 27. Joseph C. Nibley, Lewis Emery, Jr., 28. A. A. Clearwater, James K. P. Hall.

The vote in the several districts at the last election for congress is shown in the margin, in each, is shown in the following table:

Table with columns: District, Name, Vote, Majority. Lists candidates and their respective votes across various districts.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. The presidential tickets and the parties nominating them are as follows:

- SOCIALIST LABOR—JAN. 27. Job F. Harriman, of California, President; Max S. Hayes, of Ohio, Vice President. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT—MARCH 1. Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, President; Job F. Harriman, California, Vice President. UNITED CHRISTIAN—MAY 1. Rev. S. Swallow, Pennsylvania, President; John G. Woolley, Illinois, Vice President. PEOPLE'S PARTY—MAY 9. William J. Bryan, Nebraska, President; Elias S. Vanger, Pennsylvania, Vice President. DE LEON SOCIALIST—MAY 25. Charles J. DeLeon, Massachusetts, President; John G. Woolley, Illinois, Vice President. PROHIBITION—JUNE 25. Theo. G. Woolley, Illinois, President; H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island, Vice President. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Nebraska, President; Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois, Vice President. SILVER REPUBLICANS—JULY 4. William J. Bryan, Nebraska, President. NATIONAL PARTY—SEPT. 3. Donaldson Caffery, Massachusetts, President; Archibald Murray, Iowa, Vice President. UNION REFORM PARTY—SEPT. 5. Seth Ellis, Massachusetts, President; S. T. Nicholson, Illinois, Vice President.

SCOFFS AT BRYAN'S BOGY.

Ambrose Bierce in the New York Journal. To a country like this an army of 100,000 men is nothing. Recalled from the Orient to seat a presidential usurper and landing at San Francisco he would never reach the Missouri river. Dispatched from some central point to prevent the people from arming and drilling—such a thought is too absurd. Count the counties in the United States and see how many men it could spare to occupy each. Number the towns big enough to have gun stores and see how many soldiers would be required to keep the people from arming—though virtually they are armed already. How many iron works and machine shops would have to be seized to

keep the American people from making cannon? And what would the state militia be doing? One hundred thousand men a peril to this republic! They could not hold the city of New York. To our own 75,000,000 people an army of 1,000,000 men not having the gift of ubiquity would be a plaything. Fancy one soldier trying to subdue an American township of seventy-five inhabitants of whom every second man owns a firearm and knows how to use it! And to give him the opportunity of doing so, to give him with an army of 100,000, as you cannot divide your soldier multiply your inhabitants to 750! Gentlemen, gentlemen, you make me unspakably weary.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

For orators, stump speakers and after dinner talkers, Colonel S. R. Stratton, 259 Delaware avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., has just published a book of much value—an immense reservoir wherein the very cream and quintessence of all that is newest, choicest, rarest and rarest in the way of apt and funny stories, jokes, epigrams, quaint sayings and quotations, culled from the best markets the world has furnished, is happily arranged for the speaker or talker. This book contains the very material campaign speakers need to have in stock to complete an outfit. Send 75 cents for a paper covered volume or \$1.25 for a volume bound in cloth, to S. R. Stratton, 259 Delaware avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., or call in person at his office, Room 18, Washington Loan and Trust Building. This book is endorsed by the leading men of the United States and should be in every library.—North St. Paul Sentinel.

M'KINLEYISMS.

"We love peace; we are not a military nation; but whenever the time of peril comes the citizens of this people is the patriotism of its citizens; and this nation will be safe for all time because seventy-five millions of people love it and will give up their lives to sustain and uphold it."

"Can we leave these people, who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government to chaos and anarchy, after we have destroyed the only government they have had? Having destroyed their government, it is the duty of the American people to provide for them a better one."

"Patience, moderation, self-control, knowledge, character will surely win you victories and realize the best aspirations of your people."

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear it are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it."

"Nothing in the world commands more respect than skill and industry. Every avenue is open to them."

"We have but one duty to perform, and that is to stand by the flag."

"Our patriotism is neither sectional nor sectarian."

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

CONTINUED

FIRE SALE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual.

Watch Repairing and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done promptly.

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Lewis & Reilly

STAMPED ON A SHOE Means It's O. K.

Many people ask, What's in a name? Shakespeare says that a rose would smell as sweet by any other name. But in trade a name means very much. We claim and there are thousands who will say the same thing, that our name stamped on a shoe means that the shoe is the best of its kind. The best at the price. Why? Because our name represents a life work in the shoe business. Our constant study, our constant labor. And to it we have given our best thought and our best efforts, and you have helped us. New Fall Styles for Men and Women.

Our Melba Shoes For Ladies.

In twenty-five different styles to suit every body and fit all feet.

\$3 per pair

LEWIS & REILLY, 114-116 Wyoming Ave. ESTABLISHED 1888.

Tribune's Educational Contest

The Tribune is going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any point.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board.....\$1,000 2. Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3 years) including tuition and board..... 600 3. Selmer S-B Piano, including Wood and seat (on exhibition at J. W. Gorman's, 214 Washington avenue)..... 450 4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music..... 75 5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1500 model (on exhibition at Central Brothers', 214 Wyoming avenue)..... 75 6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course..... 60 7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course..... 60 8. Solid Gold Watch, 14 1/2 or 15 years' ten exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna avenue)..... 50 9. Tele-Photo Cycle Peon B. Camera, 455 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 229 Wyoming avenue)..... 40 10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna avenue)..... 30

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription.....\$ 40 Three Months' Subscription.....1.25 3 Six Months' Subscription.....2.50 6 One Year's Subscription.....5.00 12 The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at the Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscribers must be written on blanks, which can be secured at the Tribune office or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 5 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1900.



FINLEY'S French Flannels

Are the Correct Thing For Shirt Waists

And are very much sought after.

Our stock is entirely in keeping with the demand, and this week has added many new things in "Printed" "Silk Stripes" and Embroidered

For those who are looking for something not quite the weight of a flannel, we are showing a choice line of Fine Printed Cashmeres

In all the best colors obtainable.

For a pretty waist, dressing sacque or house gown there is nothing better, and as they are already hard to find, would recommend early selections.

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